## MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1838.

Later from Europe. The Emerald has arrived from Havre. She left on the 5th of August. Our papers had not reached us at the moment of going to press.

The late outrage by the Watch upon fe-

males. We noticed, on Friday, a most flagrant violation of individual rights, by the forcible detention in the watchhouse on Thursday night last, and the subsequent imprisonment, of some twenty or thirty defenceless and unoffending females, taken up by those indefatigable guardians of the night for indulging in the liberty of walking through the public streets, without their gra-

cious leave. It turned out upon their examination, precisely as we predicted it would, viz. that there was no legal accusation against the accused, and, of course, they were discharged. The perpetrators of this unmanly and cruel outrage, deserve to have their wives and daughters subjected to the same treatment, unless they make instant reparation for the injury they have inflicted.

We have arrived at a fine state of morals, indeed, if every female who may have occasion to walk through the public streets of an evening, and thinks proper to converse with a friend or a relative she chances to meet, shall be adjudged guilty of infamy, charged with the blackest crimes by every minion in power, and dragged by them through the public streets, like a malefacter, thrust into a loathsome dungeon, and be compelled to remain there nearly two days before a hearing of her case is granted. This is an assumption of power that even the sage founders of the blue laws never contemplated, much less thought of putting in force. And yet, preposterous as the act is, we find it committed with perfect impunity in the streets of New York-in New York! the freest city, in the freest country, that the sun ever shone upon!

By whose authority they were taken up we know not, nor do we care. But that they were detained an unwarrantable time after the charge was preferred, we have documentary proof to show conclusively. If they were guiltless as the magistrate afterwards pronounced them, why were they not set at liberty upon the discharge of the watch? Answer that Messrs. Magistrates, who are so tenacious of your dignity and your back room prerogatives. Why were those innocent and insulted females incarcerated among felons, exposed to the gaze of every beholder the keepers thought proper to subject them to fer upwards of twenty-four hours, unheard and unlistened to in their defence?

Taking it for granted that some of them were subjects of accusation, may it not be possible that others may have been suspected wrongfully, to whom it was of the most vital importance that a speedy adjudication should be had. But, as the result proved, not one of them had been legally arrested-not one had committed an act forbidden by the laws, nor was amenable for any offence other than being seen to converse in the street with an individual of an opposite sex.

We are warranted in stating that some three or four of these females are stated to be respectable members of society, and their friends have engaged counsel to presecute the watchmen who arrested them, for false imprisonment.

The enormity of this outrage cannot be contemplated at the first glance of the subject. Hundreds, and even thousands of virtuous and respectable females, are compelled, by business, to remain down town until a late hour of evening. They live a long distan e up town; they have to walk home alone; they meet an intimate friend of their father's family on their way home; he is coming down town on important business, or he would see his young female friend safe home. He detains her in conversation for a few minutes, and she then hastens towards her home. A brutal, and in all probability, a half drunken man, who has seen her talking with her father's friend, fellows and arrests her fer so doing. He drags her to the watch house. A legion of ignorant, brutal, and depraved watchmen, here crowd round the unfortunate and persecuted girl, stare in her face, laugh and jeer at her suffering, perpetrate obscene and ribald jests, and finally thrusts her into a leathsome cell with all infamous creatures until the morning.

In the morning, the magistrate (Heaven save the mark,) is too busy to investigate the case-she is put into the common receptacle for wretches at the House of Detention .- Police Officers, by virtue of their authority as conservators of the public morals, visit her, from the most feeling motives, ascertain if she has any money-find out whether they can make any money by her-ascertain that she is virtuoustake her by the hand-squeeze it tenderly-talk to her soothingly-stare her out of countenance-find out her residence-call there to see her, and finally effect the consumation of their plans. This is not a fancy sketch; such things have occurred at our Police Office and will occur again, unless some strong measures are taken to prevent the same.

Who can contemplate this state of things without feeling a determination to resist it, if necessary? We tell every young man in the city who has any respect for himself and for a virtuous young woman, to go armed, if this demoniacal conduct is to be carried on. Go well armed, and watch the watchmen; and if you see one of them laying his hands, ruthlessly and ruffishly, upon a respectable woman, whether young or old, strike him to the earth, as you would a beast of prey. Let not the innocent suffer for the guilty.

If the magistrates wish to correct the public mo rals, and amend the state of society, let them visit the theatres in their judicial capacity-not to laugh and joke, and goesip with the play actors. Let them put a step to the shameful scenes enacted nightly at our public theatres. Let them drive away the creatures (in the shape of men) who keep at one and the same time, houses of ill fame and backs; who send into those theatres abandoned women, to decoy strangers, clerks, and young merchants from the country to their infamous dens, there plunder and rob them, and thus lead the way for clerks to rob their employers; for from the merchants the money has to come, sooner or later. We have counted not less than 80 of these wretched creatures at the Park Theatre on one night of Power's performance. Think of that, ye husbands, fathers, and brothers, who value the reputation of your wives, daughters and sisters. Eighty abandoned women at the Park on one night-all entering at the same door with virtuous females-the pure and the impure, all mixed up together in one indiscriminate mass-the chaste young maiden, brought to the Park Theatre for the first time in her life, by her brother, from the country, has to be jostled and elbewed in the lobby for five minutes by these shameless creatures, before her ticket can be procured, and then wait for five minutes before she can gain admission, the doorway being blocked up by these wretches, who all the time are talking in the mest obscene manner to each other, and to their male acquaintances, cursing and swearing in the most reckless manner. Reform this, Measrs. Magistratesthe greatest nuisance at present existing in this city. Make it a condition in the license of the managers for the Fair.

that they will not allow their house to be polluted by the presence of these pests of seciety-or that they shall have a separate entrance—that some little dis. tinction shall be made between a virtuous wife and an abandoned woman.

We are compelled to speak out on this subjectour duty to the public, our duty to o ar wives, daughtere, and sisters, demand it. They have been in sulted long enough; and rather than this state of things should continue, it were better that every theatre in the city were burnt to the ground, and the play actors set to work to build up respectable dwelings with the materials.

We know that this is called a delicate subject, and we intend to treat it as delicately as the case will admit of; but in so doing, we mean to call things by their proper names-we mean to say that vice is vice. disguise it how you will; and that all those who tacitly endorse this state of things most effectually support it. We shall protect virtue in any and every gar b; and especially that day-star of society, a virtuous woman, and we know that the community will sustain us in so doing.

## Sketches of Jobbers.

INTERLUDE. Saturday morning all Pearl street was in commotion-such an emente has not been witnessed since the morning of the suspension of specie payments. Neighbour Nat looked very funny over the way, and Harry was as pleased as Punch. Have you seen the Don? have you seen the Don? was heard on all sides. Mr. Muley looked at his portrait and tried to laugh, but came very near expiring from strangulation; if the coroner had been called, we should have felt it a duty to surrender ourselves to the grand jury ; the Don himself spoke darkly, and looked unutterable things;we pity the customer whom he sold to before the effervescence of his anger passed off. Now, this was all in shocking bad taste-we only showed off the Don en buste-what would he have said to a full

length? When Bouncer & Co. found their names embalmed in the Herald, they took it as kindly as an old maid would an offer of marriage, and shook their fat sides

with good humored laughter. "Ho! ho!" says Bob.

"Ha! ha!" says Bill. "He! he!" says Ikc.

Now that was the proper way to take a good joke; they were perfectly willing that posterity should be benefited at their expense. We respect them for itmay their shadows never be less, and may Uncle Sam's high contracting agents give them another good lift; they are good boys, and we dare say they will mend their ways. As for Bon Guzman, we must honestly confess it gave our benevolent soul a shock, to witness his contortions—we are sorry we ever put his name in print; we had no idea he was so sensitive; but if men are so violently chafed at finding themselves annoyed at the bar of public opinion, how do they expect to feel when the blast of the last trumpet shall summon them into the presence of the Redeemer of the werld, surrounded by myriads of angels and just men made perfect-when he will judge the actions of men, not by their legality, but by the motives which engendered them. As we ourself believe with Job, that, "though worms devour this body," &c. we would not have it put on record-above that, we had injured the feelings of even a jobber; we therefore desire to make the amende honorable, by declaring to the world that our intimacy with the Don enables us to say, that he is a kind father, a good neighbor, a tip top high churchman, and a first rate whig, having discharged a man from his employ because he named a couple of chubby boys Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, which his good woman presented him with one winter's morning. As a merchant or a man we have never heard his integrity called into question; let that suffice. As for Mr. Muley, we must leave him in the enjoyment of his cot, with such appetite as he may have for pleasant dreams.

as any of Doctor Williams' excellent washes. We bespeak a reading from those who may be optically unfortunate.

Tue FAIR-The first specimen of fancy paper we recollect having seen offered, comprising a most splendid assortment of every description, is now exhibiting at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute .-Mesers. Blanc & Boden, corner of Fulton and Gold streets, are the manufacturers. This article has hitherto been imported into this country at great expense. and not until the establishment of the above firm in this city, was it ever obtained from any other source than the importers. The specimens alluded to surpass in beauty any thing of the kind ever made in this country, and are equal in every respect in quality to the imported article, being, at the same time, something like 25 or 30 per cent cheaper.

The above artists are Germans, recently arrived in this country, and possess all the requisite qualifications. for placing their establishment above competition .-Specimens of fancy workboxes manufactured as above are also exhibited; one of them, a most beautiful toilet case, is the prettiest piece of workmanship of that kind in the fair. The boxes and other fancy paper work are executed by females in the employ of the above firm, which is an occupation for young ladies well adapted to their capacities, and one, if but for their sakes alone, we should like to see extensively fostered and encouraged in this community.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN .- About nine o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the temperary carpenter's shop of Mr. Stebbins, at the corner of Henry and Warren streets, Brooklyn, which, together with its contents, was in a few minutes entirely consumed .-The fire quickly communicated to several large piles of lumber, principally composed of "worked stuff," which was intended to be used on a row of buildings going up on Baltic street, belonging to the "South Ferry Building Association." The loss is estimated at from four to five thousand dellars. Fears were entertained at one time for the safety of the unfinished buildings on Baltic street; but in consequence of the great exertions of both the Brooklyn and New York firemen, those buildings were preserved. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been used in the workshop, where it commenced, du-

ring the day. ANOTHER FIRE .- At half past 12 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the jewellry store of Mr. Henry Hoyt, 1644 Cherry street, but was soon subdued by the family, with the assistance of their neighbors. Loss estimated at six hundred dellarsno insurance, Mr. Hoyt's policy having expired but a few days since. The fire is supposed to have originated by the ignition of some lucifer matches contained in a drawer in the establishment.

By The Chinese Light, exhibited at the Mechanies' Fair on Saturday night, set fire to the roof of the saloon. Through the good arrangements and exertions of Mr. Conroy and others the fire was soon

Great credit is due to Mr. Goodwin for his exertions in procuring several valuable models, &c., the world, derive a considerable part of their revenue

We shall publish in our next a full account of an interesting wedding which took place last Thursday in Prince street. The high contracting parties were a lovely young lady, daughter of a retired merchant, a Miss C-, and a young officer, Dr. Lone of the noble spirits who fought for the liberties of Texas, in a time that tried men's souls. It was a delightful affair; the beautiful and talented Miss P\*\*\*, was there; Miss S---; the gifted Miss C-the pleasing widow B---, and a host of others.

We shall do ample justice to the Mechanic's Fair tomorrow.

We have ascertained that the non-attendance of witnesses at the Court of Sessions does not arise out of any inefficiency on the part of the District Attorney's clerk in making out subpænas; the difficulty has its origin in not giving the subpornas to a sufficient number of officers to serve. It is impossible for two men, being all that are nowemployed for that duty, to traverse the whole city almost daily, and serve from 1000 to 1200 subpoenas personally.

Great credit is due to Nos. 15, 20 and 30 Fire Companies, and No. 16 Hose Cart. We saw them at the Brooklyn fire. We saw others, but do not remember their names.

We beg to turn the attention of the ladies to the new and beautiful article of Tuscan Hats, called the Congress Gipsey, designed and manufactured by Mrs. Thomas Bennett, at 297 Broadway, up stairs. The style of this hat surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen, and we are satisfied, will supersede all other shapes the coming season. Mrs. B. is the sole inventor of this beautiful article, and we hope she may reap the benefit which must be derived from it, as she has heretefore devised new shapes which have been pronounced most beautiful, and have had a great run, while others have enjoyed the reputation of being the inventor.

Remember that the Mechanic's Fair keeps open all this week. It is now in its zenith, and is well worth seeing.

CONCERT AT THE CITY HOTEL - We are happy to perceive by a notice in another column of the Herald, the announcement of a splendid Concert to be given this evening by Mrs. Gibbs at the City Hotel. The wit, beanty, and fashion of the city are determined to rally on the occasion. So, go early if you wish to secure seats.

NIBLO's .- This will be literally a gala night. The charming opera of Resina with an immense cast, nagnificent fireworks and the new vaudeville of My Schoolfellow, for the benefit of Mrs. Niblo; a having promised.

Examination reconsideration paramount to the amusement to be derived even from performances so attractive. We are satisfied that the innumerable patrons of the garden know and appreciate the claims of this uniniversally esteemed lady, and feel convinced that they will testify it by a general and brilliant attendance tonight.

OLYMPIC TREATRE. - Mr. Thorne's benefit and first night of the grand melodrams called "The Ethiop, or the Child of the Desert." This piece has been announced daily for the last four weeks and has only been deferred on account of Mr. Booth's engagement. We learn that every exertion has been made by the manager to render it worthy of a good run. The scenery and dresses are mostly very rich and new.

GEOGRAPHY .- This study is one of the most inteesting and valuable that can engage the attention of young and old; we have just seen a School Geography and Atlas published by Potter & Wilson of Poughkeepsie, and written by Jacob Willetts. We need only say, that they are the best books on the subject we have seen for some time.

Irishman by the name of Patrick Fitzpatrick, was assaulted in a most violent manner by the defendant and his wife, the latter aiming a blow at his head with a hatchet. They were finally arrested and brought before Justice Bloodgood. The lady, upon being presented to the magistrate, observed that her Irish blood was all on fire to be revenged of the officer. Justice Bloodgood promised the enraged lady to place her in a situation where her blood would get ool, and sent them both into the cells.

IRISH RIOT IN ANTHONY STREET.-The whole body of the 1st district watch was called out on Saturday night to suppress a riot among the inhabitants of that part of Anthony street which is particularly distinguished as the residence of infamous women, ne groes, swine, wild Irishmen, and other pleasant animals. Brick bats and paving stones, in which missiles that delightful neighborhood is abundantly supplied, were the weapons principally made use of on the occasion. In the course of the conflict, some of the paddies got their thick skulls indented-breaking them is impossible-and about a dozen of the ringleaders, among whom was a Patrick Sullivan, and a man named Morris, were taken to the watch house.

ROGUES AT LANGE.-A couple of graduates from Sing Sing, named Ryan and Caffit, were on Saturday brought up by Davis, of the Lower Police, on charge of stealing a gold pencil case from a jeweller in the lower part of Broadway. The geniuses had been going around under the assumed title of "southern merchants," to make selections of goods at vaious stores, taking every opportunity that offered to steal something.

Officer Davis arrested the vagabonds in a store in Pearl street, where they were showing off as merchants, and upon searching them, several articles of stolen property were recovered, besides a \$2 bill, being the whole stock in trade of these mercantile gentlemen.

Toracco.-The introduction of the use of this article, forms a singular chapter in the history of mankind; and it may well excite astonishment, that the discovery in America of a nauseous and poisonous weed, of an acrid taste and disagreeable odor-in short, whose only properties are deleterious—should have had so great an influence on the social condition of all nations-that it should have become an article of most extensive commerce - and that its culture should have spread more rapidly than that of the most useful plants. Its introduction into the eastern continent was every where marked with ridicule and persecution. The book written against it by James I. s well known; but a hundred others of the same character were published in various languages. Pope Urban VIII. excommunicated those who took tobacce in churches; the Empress Elizabeth also prohibi ted its use in churches. In Transylvania, an ordinance was published, in 1689, threatening those who should plant tobacco with the confiscation of their estates. The Grand Dake of Moscow and the king of Persia, forbade its use under the penalty of the loss of the nose, and even of death. At present, the aspect of affairs is so much changed, that all the sovereigns of Europe, and most of those of all parts of from tobacco.

EXAMINATION OF THE BLACK MAN. RUGGLES. - OR Saturday afternoon, David Ruggles, the black, charged with aiding and abetting the slave Tom in robbing his master, and concealing the fugitive, was brought out for examination before Justice Hopson. A vast number of abolitionists, and other crazy fanatics, pressed towards the magistrate's desk to witness the proceedings, and who seemed to take a great interest in the result. The developments made upon the occasion, which we give below, fully justifies the arrest of Ruggles and his friend Corse, and exhibit the miserable gang to which they belong to be but a very little better than a band of freebooters.

Isaac T. Hopper, of the Society of Friends, examined.—After some time had been consumed in ques-tioning, Mr. Hopper volunteered to give the whole ac-count of the matter, which he did as follows:—

This man (the slave Thomas) came to my house in the evening; I made no enquiry. It was late in the evening. He staid till morning, and finding that he was a fugitive slave, I thought it best that he should not remain at my house. I left my house very early and I understood that he soon after left it. On the day that the advertisement appeared in the Sun, I saw him. believed it then to be an imposition. It stated, if I recollect right, that a person had been robbed of a very large sum of money. It occurred to me that it was a southener who had lost his slave and made use of this plea to recover him. Barney Cerse called of this plea to recover him. Barney Cerse called upon Darg to ascertain if it was true that the money was lest, shortly before, I think, I saw the man. On Barney's return, he said that he thought it was reality. Previous to this, I ascertained that the boy had given \$150 to a person, and had only got back \$12. I took measures to find out who the person was. I did so; he rejeiced at the opportunity to get rid of the money; that is, give it up. After I ascertained where the money was, a person at my request called on the individual, and prevailed on him to come to my office. He came—I then put it home to him that I thought he had received the money. If he had, and would he had received the money. If he had, and wou give it up, he should not be exposed. He said he had received the money in haste, and had not time to think of it, and had not had a moment's peace since. He gave the money up; he also informed us that another person had received part of the money, who was out of town. We sent for it and received it, \$1025. The individual that I placed it with for safe keeping communicated the circumstance to the Cashier of the New York State Bank (Reuben Withers). I think at the time the \$1025 was not received. He was told that the affair was in progress, and we wished the thing kept quiet till we recovered the whole; this was done to show that we wished nething improper done. By we, I mean my son-in-law, James Gibbons, who is a teller in the bank, and me. It was then propose to give the money to Darg, and if we could get the manumission of the slave to de so, but certainly not

to make it a condition.

Examination resumed—I decline answering who the man was who gave me the \$150. Lawyer for Prosecution-Then I call upon the ma-

istrate to commit you. Hr. Hopper—I hope not: I decline to answer on the ground that it may injure my moral character-I

Examination resumed-The man that I was told

had \$150 had \$5,900.

Mr. Hopper—I wish to advise with my counsel before I answer that question as to who the man was.
[Advised with counsel.]
My counsel advises me to make the precise answer.

Examination resumed .- After consulting with my counsel, I believe it is best to give up the name of the in-dividual although I much regret it. The man was in great distress of mind and had serious thoughts of dethe money was given up. Under these circumstances it is very painful to me, believing that neither the cause of justice and morality will be aided by it. The individual has a family and held a pest of high trust with responsibility. He is a colored man, named Henry \_\_\_\_\_. I believe that he lives in Anthony street, somewhere near West Broadway.

[Then Justice Lownds called immediately some fficers, who were doubtless despatched after the

man.]
I have been informed that his name is Henry Clarke, and that he is a waiter in a public garden in Broadway near Leonard street. I have not seen him in court since I have been here. The \$1025 is not a part of the \$5800. He(Clarke) told me that the slave left the money with him, in great haste, without his (Clarke's) knowing how much money there was, or having time to consider of it. I believe the slave gave the money ADOPTED CITIZENS' RESPECT FOR THE LAWS.—
One of our City Marshalls, in the execution of his duty on Friday last in serving a legal process upon an Irishman by the name of Patrick Fitzpatrick, was whole amount of the meney; I think not at the same time. The last time that I saw Thomas (the slave), was at Abraham Shoemaker's ; it was after I saw th advertisement. Thomas was not stripped of clothes and others put on, in my presence at Shoemaker's. I am inclined to think that all the money was got. If I there had been any more, we had laid a plan whereby whether I ever saw David Ruggles in company wi homas Hughes; if I did, it was very transite homas Hughes; if I did, it was very transitory in-leed. I do not know how long Tom remained at

Shoemaker's, or where he went from there.

Cross examined by David Ruggles—I know that there is a Vigilance Society. I am not a member. know there is an Anti Slavery Society. I decline answering whether I am a member. I don't mind answering; I am not a member. I don't know who was that brought Tom to my house.

By Counsel—I am inclined to think that it was

Henry; I am not certain. My son John was in the house; I do not know whether he was present. By Mr. Whitmore-I had no idea that the man was criminal in any sense of the word.

Here the examination closed—David Ruggles giving ail in \$3900-Arthur Tappan and J. W. Higgins

Amongst other valuable things at the Fair, we would call attention to the splendid specimens of pictures varnished and restored by Mrs. Tyler. This lady's talent, industry and ingenuity, ought not to go unrewarded. Also to Pringle's beautiful picture of the departure of the Great Western.

"Mangling done Here." "How groaning Rospitals eject the.r dead!"

In York there stands-no matter where-A public institution,
Por th' deeds of which, there sure must come,
A day of retribution. Within its walls are sick and maim'd

Of every rank and station; Of every shade from black to white; Of every tongue and nation. Its keepers all are men of worth;
With them we find no fault:
Yet, there are gents who will not keep
Without a little sait.

We have the salt just now prepared, And are about i'apply it; And as these gents their drugs prescribe, We'll give a dose to try it.

There's M\*\*\*\*1, magnus, country clown, As supid as a cow; Yet for a learned Cato be Would p as, but don't know how.

To see him strut you'd say his neck Had just receiv'd a seton; Though scarcely pass'd a country school, You'd think him fresh from Eton.

Next pompous H\*\*\*d, prodigious man! A fool of vast dimensions: Whose crooked back, and crab-like waik, lif fit such high pretensions. There's E\*\*\*, with his haggard face, Almost as stiff as Mac; To let you see th' op'rath g table, Will hardly bend his hack.

We next shall bring to view.
As oyster smart and bright;—for he's
An oyster-eating Jew. Next, limping, comes your Canni But he's a thorwagh Jew; For he delights in human flesh, And she, ifish does eachew.

Of loungers you have quite a number; Some use, and some are used; From this even M\*\*\*\*y, the boiled lobster, Can hardly be excused.

Poor Usess's we don't know-suppose Him elever in his way: His waspish mode with those who call, We hope will die away.

In a bouse, hard by, sie messmates:
For talents none suspect them—
To them we'll give a dose some day.
And see how 'twill affect them.
Note ME TANDERS.

for an accident, which occurred nearly sixteen years, the result of an accident, which occurred nearly sixteen years ago.—
ie stated that he had been under the care of Dr. Williams have weeks and two days, and can now see the most minute bjects, and can readlarge letters. He appeared very anxions pablish his gratitude to Br. Williams for the good he has see enabled to do him. He was accompanied by a lady, (the other of a little girl, Mary Brown,) who presented the anxed letter concerning her child. BT We were called upon yesterday by a gentleman, who said to had been blind or nearly so, during the last 5 years, the result

New York, June 25, 1838.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1834.

Doctor Williams—

Sir—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of namerous others who have witnessed your skill in restoring the blind to sight. The little girl, Marry Brown, who was blind, and proneounced incurable by several medical gentlemen of acknowledgedskill, one of whom was my family physician, can now see to go to and return from school. You have my thanks, and the thanks of many others, who have taken an interest in the fate of this poor child, for your gratuitous and successful treatment. cessful treatment.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES McMILLAN, 394 Hudson st.

At the request of Mrs. Brown, who is a communicant of Sc.
Luke's Church, and well known to me, I cheerinily state that
the facts contained in the above note are strictly true.

J. M. FORBES,

Rector of St. Luke's Church, N. Y.

New York, June 26th, 1838.

27 Mrs Brown is a widow, and her daughter is a very interesting little girl, about six years. She was considered incurable; she now sees every object. The moment that Mrs. Brown heard that Mr. Williams was in New Yerk, she carried her child to him, in perfect considence that her daughter would be restored to sight, if it was in the power of human ability te effect it, as she says she accompanied her sister to Mr. Williams in the year 1821, at Glasgow, where the Doctor was on a visit for a few weeks. The child was bind in one eye, which was soon restored to sight by Dr. Williams' remedies. He is a fine young man, and has enjoyed the perfect sight of both eyes ever since, and is now a resident in this city, New York.

NEW YORK, No. 13 Elm-street, 27th June, 1853.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK SUN—
Sir: As a friend to the suffering poor of this large community, I take the liberty of sending you a letter which I have read in the "N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal" of June 22d, 1832, a minister of fine talents, in the M. E. Church. I several times accompanied him in his visits to the house of Br. Williams, 419 Broadway, and am satisfied, that although he speaks in a very affectionate and grateful manner of that Occlist, as well as the great benefit he had witnessed in many other cases b sides his ows, he might have added much more without any exaggeration of fact. By giving this note, together with brother Baisbridge's letter, a place in your valuable paper, you will much oblige,

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal, dated June 22d,

IMPORTANT TO THE BLIND.

IMPORTANT TO THE BLIND.

My Bear Brother Coles—It is unnecessary for me to inform you that for many years I have suffered much under a distressing affection of the eye, and have tried many remedies, and uncergone operations from the hands of seme of the first oculists of the day in Europe, but without effecting a permanent cure; and although I could see to read and write by the aid of cataract glasses, still my eyes were, a source of much trouble and some anxiety. Having beard of the many (and to me amost incredible) cures performed by John Williams, Esq. now resident in this city, but late of England, I determined us consult him, and see if I could not obtain any relief or cure; accordingly I called upon him at Providence House. He at ence told me the nature of my desease, and said "he did no doubt by Goo's blessing, to be of much service to me, and as regards charges, all he wanted was my gratitude, not having preacher in his life; but he requires me to call upon him every day." This I have done for the last ten days, and it is due to him to say that I have already received an amount of benefit beyond my most sanguine expectations, for which I cannot be too grateful; and it is now a source of much regret, bolt to him and myself, that the nature of my ministerial duties requires me to leave the city, for I have strong hopes that if I remained here I shoule experience a certain cure.

I have been prompted to write thus to you that the afflicted among my brethren in the ministry, who can do so, may apply to Dr. Williams, at his house. I have been as eye witness to the number of his patients who have been restored to sight after being denied that blessing many years; and in some instances those bors blind now see. Another imperiant feature in his treatment is, that his remedies appear to be safe, and although powerful, do not in their application produce much pain. IMPORTANT TO THE BLIND.

The insertion of this letter in the Advocate would oblige me, and I think be of benfit to those of my breit ren who need the doctor's assistance, and are so favorably circumstanced as to have the opportunity of calling upon him.

I am with respect and brotherly love yours affectionately, New-York, May 31, 1833.

THOS. BAINBRIDGE.

The Evening Post says:—

We were much pleased to read in the New Yorker of Saturday last, the foliowing communications, which appear to us to be of general interest. The first is an article evidently the editor's own production, the result of personal investigation, arising no doubt from the knowledge of the many impositions practised by presenders on the citizens of New York; the other is from the pen of Dr. Williams, the Oculist, and appears to be of vast importance to every family in the Union, as be seems decided to return to Europe in the spring of next year.

Nothing will be expected from us by our numerous subscribers in favor of Boctor Williams' practice as an Oculist, to the fact of our having given publicity in our columns, is sufficient to prove the high opinion we entertain of his practice, and the many well authenticated documents which have appeared in any period of the N.Y. Ewc. Post.

Ed. of the N.Y. Ewc. Post.

F. D.

Dr. Williams, The Oculist.—We recently made a visit of an hour or more to this gentleman's Infirmary, in order to be satisfied of the truth or falsehood of the thecusand certificates of wonderful cures performed by him. Quackery is so impudent and u scrupulous in our day, that the mere exhibition of a string of certificates from unknown individuals, goes for little or nothing with multitudes; and we were resolved to know the right of the matter, since we would much scoper publish truth than falsehood, even as a communication. After a prolonged and close scrutiny of Dr. Williams' operations, and a free convisation with some fifteen or twenty of his patients individually, we are impelled to the conclusion that either the Dectorality, we are impelled to the conclusion that either the Dector ally, we are impelled to the conclusion that either the Doctor must be a shifful Oculist and a great public benefactor, or a great many people must lie egregiously without any conceivable motive or object. We saw those who had been wind from the cradie restored to sight, and many whose sight had been wholly lost by cataract or inflammation, rejoicing in a regained and still improving power of vision. This and much more we saw and heard; and we must either discredit abundant testimony, or believe that Dr. Wikiams is a skilful and remarkable Oculist.—Editor of the New Yorker.

PROVIDENCE HOUSE, 419 Broadway, New York, August 10, 1838.

PROVIDENCE MOUSE, 419 Broadway,
New York, August 10, 1838.

To the Editors of the New Yorker:
Sirs,—Having bren already much longer in your happy country than I at first intended, and having given so many thousand proofs that the whole of my Remedies are excellent, and efficacious in a leases that will admit of relief, without the aid of surgery, I feel called upon to state that it is not my intention to receive any patients but those who are absolutely poor, after the first day of January, 1859, either personally or by letter, and shall prepare for any departure for Europe is the spring of the next year. The Poor will be expected, of course, to come to New York, and is remain in the city until cured, and I now promise them to do all the good is my power gratuitously, until my departure. From this day to the concussion of the year, all persons who are not poor may become my patients in their own habitations, and be treated as such by correspondence, on stating their cases by letter, post paid, and by giving reference to some merchant in New York, for the payment of my accustomed fees.

tomed fees.

I have the honor to be. &c. &c.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Formerly oculist to their majesties Louis XVIII and Charles X of France—Honorary Oculist to their Majesties Louis Phillipe, the 1st King of the French, and Leopoid, the 1st King of the Belgians—Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Toulouse, Cambria, Evreux, Chalons, Ciermont Terrand, &c. &c. &c.

The following is a capy of one of the notices, placarded against the waits of the city of Montauban, a plan usually adopted, whenever Mr. Williams visited any of the cities in France or Belgium:—
Notice to all Persons affected with any Diseases of the Eyes.
We, the Mayor of the city of Montauban, inform the inhabitants, that Mr. Williams, formerly Oculist to His Majesty, Loois XVIII, and Honorary Oculist to His Majesty Louis Phillip, King of the French, and Leopold the Ist, King of the Belgians, is arrived in this city.
His esinterested zeal inclines him to offer his services gratis, every day at 3 o'clock, to ail the Blind poor, and others afflicted with any diseases of the Eye, until his departure, who bring with them certificates of their poverty, delivered by the Mayors of the different towns in the seighborhood, or of this city.
The just reputation which Mr. Williams enjoys, and the numerous cures performed by him without any sugleal operation, in Paris as well as in the other principal cities in France, during the last twenty-one years, is sufficient for us to consider his viet to this city as a biessing to the afflicted.
Mr. Williams will equally give his oping, without fee, to all other persons in easy circumstances, who desire to eassait him either on the diseases of the Eye or the Ear, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at his Hotel; and will answer all letters from such persons who live at a distance, provided they are postpaid, for he receives no others.

Given at Montaubas Gity Hall, this 12th day of August 1955.

The following paragraph, a gentleman assured us, was cut out of an old English newspaper, called the Bath Herald, dated August 9th, 18-9;—

The wisdom of the Creator is especially displayed in the formation and structure of the Eye. No part of the human frame exhibits such exquisite workmanship of the Delty, or is more itable to such multifarious and afflicting disorders. The burning sands of Egypt, and the petillestial effluvia of the Nile, each contributed to bring on our brave countrymen that direfal disorder, the Opthalmia; whe unfertunately introduced it among their friends and connections. In all countries through out the world there are disorders peculiar to the eye; Gutta Serena, Floating Spots, Stationary Specks, &c. &c. But the nineteenth century has brought to light a discovery interesting to humanity, and of the highest national importance. Mr. Williams, Oculist, of the Royal General Dispensary, No. 9a High Holborn. London, has, by external application, restered multitudes to sight, who were absolutely blind; removed every disorder of the eye and eye-lids, without any surgical operation. The London list (only) of patients amounts to several thousands. A crowd of winesses of the highest respectability have authenticated cases which have at once excited our admiration, gratitude, and wonder.—Editor of the Bath Herald.

[From the Boston Pilot of April 12, 1836.]

Br. Williams, the Occlist.—In copying from one of our city contemporaries the annexed remarks on Dr. Williams, at the special request of three of our friends and patrons in Boston, who have received great benefit from Br. Williams tremment of their eyes, we would say, what truth and justice warrant, that we have known, fome years ago, several in the city of Dublia, of our friends and sequaintances whose eye-sight was restored to the clearness of primitive vision, through the cficacions applications of this successful and skilled Oculist. We accompanied, in Dublin, on two or three occasions, some of our friends who were then deprived of the blessings of eye-sight, to Dr. Williams' lodgings where we were convinced by scular proof of the beneficial effect of his remedies.